

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." — *Courier*.

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Our Dumb Animals.

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OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY,
46 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Sixth International Congress.

This gathering of delegates of kindred societies throughout the world, took place at London in June. It was proposed during the Congress to celebrate by a jubilee meeting the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Royal Society, which took place June 16, 1824.

There were about one hundred delegates in attendance. Among the subjects proposed, in advance, for consideration, were the following:—

Slaughter-houses.—Where they should be erected, how inspected, and the best modes for destroying animals therein; also Jewish methods of slaughtering.

Transit of Animals on Sea and Land.—Conditions which ought to be insisted on, and imperfect means now employed for lifting animals.

Vivisections.—Should these be allowed, and if so, under what qualifications and limitations?

Literature.—How should it be used for the promotion of our principles?

Schools.—How can the duty of kindness to animals be best taught therein?

National Sports and Pastimes.—How can these be prevented when they cause cruelty to animals?

Pigeon-Shooting Clubs.—Their demoralizing tendency.

Statutory Laws.—The advantages of penal laws to prevent cruelty, and the best statutes already enacted.

Tramways.—How shall these be worked without cruelty to the horses?

Rewards.—How can these best subserve our cause?

International Society.—The desirability of forming a Central International Society.

Horses on Battle Fields.—Regulations for slaughtering of wounded animals.

Birds.—Protection of birds.

Madness in Dogs, and the evils of muzzling dogs.

International Library.—The desirability of forming an International Library of books relating to animals.

Human Food.—The injurious effect of cruelty to animals on flesh intended for human food.

Horseshoes.—The best shoes and the best mode of shoeing.

Roads.—Macadam, granite, asphalt, wood pavements considered.

In order to secure the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were to present prizes to scholars for the best essays, the Congress was postponed from the 15th to the 22d of June. On that day Lord Harrowby presided.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

Over four hundred schools competed for the prizes, of which four hundred and sixty-eight were awarded, and were presented by the Duchess. The delegate of the Bangor (Me.) Society, who was present at the presentation of prizes, thus describes the scene in the Bangor *Whig and Courier*:—

"The Royal Albert Hall, an immense and magnificent building, capable of seating twelve thousand people, was the place chosen for the presentation of awards. Some eight thousand spectators were present, and there were on the platform many distinguished people of England and of different countries of Europe. Reports were read and speeches made in English, German and French, giving glowing accounts of the progress of the society, one of the most notable and eloquent speeches being that of the Italian ambassador. . . . It was a grand sight to see the immense assembly in the great amphitheatrical building, and as the children who had won the prizes passed before the Duchess and received them (a handsomely bound book and a certificate) from her hand, it was pleasant to witness the applause of the thousands of their fellow school children who occupied the galleries.

"Much enthusiasm prevailed, and there will be more competitors another year; for, to receive a gift from the hands of Royalty, and to receive the applause of many of the most notable people of the world, is something that the children will always remember and be proud of."

LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

At this meeting the following letter, addressed to Lord Harrowby, was received from Sir Thomas Biddulph on the part of the Queen:

My Dear Lord—The Queen has commanded me to address you, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the occasion of the assembly in

this country of the foreign delegates connected with your association and of the jubilee of the Society, to request you to give expression publicly to Her Majesty's warm interest in the success of the efforts which are being made at home and abroad for the purpose of diminishing the cruelties practised on dumb animals. The Queen hears and reads with horror of the sufferings which the brute creation often undergo from the thoughtlessness of the ignorant, and she fears, also, sometimes from experiments in the pursuit of science. For the removal of the former the Queen trusts much to the progress of education, and in regard to the pursuit of science she hopes that the entire advantage of those anæsthetic discoveries from which man has derived so much benefit himself in the alleviation of suffering may be fully extended to the lower animals. Her Majesty rejoices that the society awakens the interest of the young by the presentation of prizes for essays connected with the subject, and hears with gratification that her son and daughter-in-law have shown their interest by distributing the prizes. Her Majesty begs to announce a donation of £100 to the funds of the society.

After the reading of this letter, the organ played "God save the Queen," the entire audience standing.

The Duke of Edinburgh made a brief address, concluding as follows:

"I think I need add no words to the letter which was read to you by your president from the Queen, to assure you of the concern all the members of her family feel in the welfare of dumb animals, and to encourage the exertions we should make to render them our friends and to show them all the kindness in our power."

REPORT.

The annual report of the Royal (London) Society read by the Secretary, Mr. John Colam, stated that the means proposed to further the cause of the society, were literature, school lessons, the pulpit, the platform, the newspaper press, and the prosecution of offenders. The committee directed attention to the early support given to the society by the Queen. Since the society had been established there had been about 25,000 convictions. The objects of the society had reference to the mode of conveying animals by sea and land, better methods of slaughtering animals, the suppression of unnecessary and cruel operations by physiologists, the enactment of better laws for the protection of animals, the supplying of increased means of teaching the principles of kindness to children in schools, and other important questions. During the past year the unprecedented number of 2,679 convictions had been recorded, but these did not so much represent an increase of cruelty as an increased organization on the part of the society. They were obtained in 159 places in England, and many of them were prosecutions of consignors of cattle for neglecting to provide water and food during transit. The committee were making an examination of 1,500 London slaughter-houses, with a view of laying a report before parliament in order to, if possible, obtain public slaughter-houses. They were also, employed in urging amendment to the present bill be-

(Continued on 21st page.)

Agassiz and the Snake.

Miss Anna C. Brackett, once a pupil of Agassiz thus relates an incident which occurred nearly twenty years ago at the Normal School in Framingham, where Agassiz had come to give instruction for a few days in Zoology: "During the noon intermission, one of the girls had picked up and brought with her to her desk one of the little gray snakes so common in Massachusetts country fields, and while a group of girls were standing by, she suddenly produced it. There was at once a start, and an exclamation of disgust and loathing and the expected sensation had been quite satisfactorily produced. Agassiz, who had been standing on the platform talking with the principal and waiting for the school to be called to order, instantly came rapidly down the aisle to the excited and disgusted group, and on seeing the cause of the commotion at once took the little frightened creature gently, almost tenderly, into his strong hand, and as the snake twisted itself around his fingers and wrist, he said, quietly, as if it were a friend, 'Oh! it is the Coluber DeKayi, so named from Dr. DeKay, who first characterized it.' The words were nothing, but the gesture and manner were indescribable, at once so protective and so reverential that they, as well as the whole scene, have always stood out clear in my memory with the vividness of one of Chaucer's pictures. It was as if the voice, instead of the simple remark of recognition which it actually uttered, had said:

'He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast;
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.'

"I cannot answer for the impression on the others, but I know that to one at least that gesture and action, so characteristic of the man, struck the keynote of her teaching for many years afterwards, in many different places, and to thousands of pupils, and the grateful remembrance of it is to me now like a floral offering which I lay upon his distant, honored grave."—*Christian Union.*

Stables.

It is to be regretted that no animal save man was able to take part in the meetings lately held in London by the international congress for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for there can be little doubt that an intelligent animal, gifted with speech, would have pointed out many acts of cruelty committed on dumb creatures which are entirely overlooked by those who confine their observation to active acts of cruelty, and forget that some of the greatest sufferings endured by both man and beast arise from sins of omission rather than of commission. For instance, it is cruel to beat a horse with unnecessary violence, but it is even more cruel to keep the horse in its stable without sufficient air or exercise, and with food other than enough or less than enough to preserve the beast in good health. If the members of the congress had inspected the stables in the mews hidden behind the big houses of London, they would have found horses of every description shut up in ill-ventilated, overcrowded prisons, uncheered by one ray of sunshine, and either overfed or half-starved, according to the rascality or ignorance of the coachman and his fellow-stableman. Death to many of these horses would be a positive boon compared with the unhealthy, monotonous existence they lead. Yet they are supposed to be well contented with their lot, and none of those who commiserate the sufferings of the cab or omnibus horse feel any sympathy for the gouty, apoplectic carriage horse, who is in reality often the more to be pitied of the two.—*London Times.*

WHILE a man is stringing a harp, he tries the strings, not for music, but for construction. When it is finished it shall be played for melodies. God is fashioning the human heart for future joy. He only sounds a string here and there to see how far his work has progressed.—*Beecher.*

Cowper Censures Cruelty.

*** An inadvertent step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live;
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charged perhaps with venom, that intrudes
A visitor, unwelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die:
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious fields;
There they are privileged. And he that hunts
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong;
Disturbs th' economy of nature's realm,
Who, when she form'd, design'd them an abode.
The sum is this: if man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.
Else they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at first,
Who, in his sovereign wisdom, made them all.
Yet, therefore, who love mercy teach your sons
To love it too. The spring-time of our years
Is soon dishonor'd and defil'd, in most,
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand
To check them. But, alas! none sooner shoots,
If unrestrain'd, into luxuriant growth,
Than cruelty, most devilish of them all.
Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule
And righteous limitation of its act,
By which Heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty man;
And he that shows none, being ripe in years,
And conscious of the outrage he commits,
Shall seek it, and not find it in his turn. —*Cowper.*

MME. CAVAGNAC, the circumstances of whose melancholy death in Paris have already been related, was not mourned in her decease by society alone. Some years ago she found a little dog in the street, dying of hunger. It had grown too weak to stand, and turned its pleading eyes into her face as she paused to regard it lying in a corner. Mme. Cavaignac had the dog taken home and nursed, and ever since it has had a very strong affection for her. Mirza was never happy when out of her sight. When Mme. Cavaignac died, Mirza watched constantly before the door, but she seemed to give up in despair. When called to dinner she gave a long howl, turned again to the door, then rushed away to her bed and never left it again. She refused all food, and nothing was daunt enough to tempt her to eat. For eight days Mirza lived without food, mourning constantly, and at last she died.

Bird Instinct.

A great fire broke out in a little German town, near where stood a tower about eighty feet high, which formed a part of the fortification on the town wall. On the summit a stork's nest had been built for so many years that the building had received the name of "Stork's Tower." At the time of the fire there were three unfledged birds in the nest, and the poor little birds were in great danger. But the old storks soon showed their love for their young, for by turns they each flew off to some fish-pond just outside the walls: here they took a good dip in the water, and filled their beaks with as much as they could carry away; then, notwithstanding the smoke and flames, they flew back to their little ones, poured the water from their beaks over them and the nest, and at the same time shaking it out from their feathers. Thus, during the whole day did these faithful birds act as a fire brigade till toward evening, when all danger for the young and nest was over.

HOWEVER much he may possess, a covetous man is always in want.

A Frog with an Appetite for Turtle.

In the window of Grable's drug store, corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, Louisville, there is a miniature lake very prettily constructed at the base of a picturesque group of hills in terra-cotta. In the lake there sported a large bull-frog, of the "greenhead" species, together with a number of small fish, and three or four turtles about the size of a silver dollar. During the past few weeks Mr. Grable has noticed that his turtles were one after another disappearing, until yesterday there remained but one. Unable to account for this, and suspecting the boys of the neighborhood of the theft, he kept a close watch on the window, and yesterday succeeded in apprehending the thief. While watching the lake, he noticed the turtle swimming leisurely near the surface. The frog was listlessly lying under the shadow of a rock, apparently lost in the contemplation of the soda-fountain. The turtle came floating slowly until it approached within an inch of the blinking batrachian. Suddenly the latter ducked its head and in another instant the unsuspecting turtle was in the mouth of the frog, and in another was safely housed in its stomach, shell and all. The mystery thereupon was satisfactorily solved, and the fate of the other turtles at once cleared up. The frog at last accounts was in a healthy condition, and although his appetite is too indiscriminate to be encouraged, yet his digestive apparatus cannot be too highly admired, when it is considered that the turtles were taken in, shells and all.

The Affection for a Mother.

A singular and affecting trait is recorded of the bison when young. Whenever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hunter, and happens to have a calf, the helpless creature, instead of attempting to escape, stays by its fallen dam, with many expressions of strong affection. The mother being secured, the hunter makes no attempt on the calf, because this is unnecessary, but proceeds to cut up the carcass; and then, laying it on his horse, he returns home, followed by the young one, which thus instinctively accompanies the remains of its parent. A hunter once rode into the town of Cincinnati, between the Miamies, followed in this manner by three calves, all of which had just lost their dams.

Cutting Dogs Ears and Tails.

I need scarcely protest against the ignorant and stupid mutilation of dogs by cutting their ears and tails. From the artistic point of view this is barbarous in the last degree, because it spoils their instruments of expression. It is like cutting out the tongue of a human being. There is a poor dog near me whose tail has been amputated at the very root, and the consequence is that he cannot tell me the half of what he thinks. Sir Edwin Landseer was greatly pleased to meet with a dog-seller who would not mutilate his animals, for the reason that "Sir Edwin Landseer did not approve of it." In a smaller way, every one of us may exercise the same merciful influence, and I earnestly request every reader of these lines to discourage openly the mutilation of dogs and other animals. * * The highest civilization does little more than remove impediments to perfect natural growth, and accepts the divine ideals as the ideals towards which it strives. The best practical way to prevent people from mutilating dogs is, not to reason on the subject (for reason is far too weak to contend against custom), but to employ ridicule. I make it a rule to tell everybody who keeps a mutilated dog, that his dog is both ugly and absurd; and if a good many people hear me, so much the better. —*Hamerton on Animals.*

THE societies for the preventing cruelty to animals are doing a noble work, the best part of which will be in eliminating the brute from man. They have already established for themselves a place in the regards of the best men and women throughout our land, not mere sentimentalists, but persons of thought, principle and practicality. —*Exchange.*

[Communicated.]

To Livery Stable Keepers.

Will you allow me to call attention to the cellars of stables in the city, where horses are kept in great numbers, and where the ventilation is so bad, that merely in passing the only openings on the street, respiration is affected. This crowding of horses in such places has recently attracted much attention in England and the suffering of animals pointed out. Can nothing be done here to prevent it? If not, the interest of the owners may be appealed to in the society's publication, for no doubt many horses contract diseases from this cause.

W.

See article on glanders in another column.

[Ed.]

Boys Stoning Birds.

From a town near Boston comes the following report:

The boys in this town are in the habit of persecuting and setting snares to catch birds, especially the robins. For the last five years, I have had nests in my trees, and fed and tamed the birds, so that they would come into my chamber window, and teach their young ones to do so. This spring the boys made a wide circle, each with his cap full of stones to throw at them, and at one time they had about fifty driven on to one tree. The police were notified, but could not or did not put a stop to it. I have often found the nests destroyed, the eggs broken, the old ones gone and the young ones crushed to death.

Recently they succeeded in driving every bird away, and I have not seen a robin before to-day for three weeks.

The boys use bird-whistles to call them, and bows and arrows to kill both birds and cats. Several have been killed in this neighborhood this spring. If my birds come back and you can do anything to protect them you will greatly oblige me.

These boys can be arrested and fined ten dollars for every bird they kill and every nest they disturb. We hope the writer of the above will prosecute them.—Ed.

Oats too Thin.

A member of the Women's Branch (Philadelphia) Society vouches for the truth of the following, to which she was a witness:—

"I was going down Chestnut Street, one morning, when my attention was attracted by a peculiar noise, like striking the stones in the street. I looked around, but saw nothing near me except a horse that was attached to a dray, and was standing there eating his noon-day meal. He had before him a little trough, which was supported by cross-pieces of wood, like trestles, and in which had been a considerable quantity of oats, that were then almost gone. I watched him some time, for I suspected that it was he who made the noise. As he continued to eat the oats, they would, of course, be pushed about until they were distributed over the bottom of the trough in a very thin layer—so thin that he could not get them into his mouth. Then he would take up the trough by one end, with his teeth, and tip it, raising that end very high, so that the oats would all run down into a pile at the other end, and then he could eat them at leisure, until they became again scattered over the bottom of the trough. It was setting it down each time which caused the noise I heard. Now, that was not an evidence of instinct, but reflection, and, consequently, of the existence of mind in the horse, for there cannot be reflection without mind. If it had been instinct, every horse, or the majority of horses, would be in the habit of doing it, whereas such a thing among horses is very rare."

It is very queer; but it is said to be a fact, that a horse enjoys his food most when he has not a bit in his mouth.

Nine P's.

Mr. T. B. Smithies of London, said, at the late International Congress, that there were nine ways in which the principles of kindness to animals could be more effectually diffused, viz.: by means of the

Pen for literature.

Pencil for drawing and sketching.

Press for circulation of pamphlets and books.

Platform for lectures and speeches.

Pulpit for sermons.

Post for circulation of tracts.

Prosecution to reach the hard-hearted.

Praise for kindness.

Prizes to children, workmen and families for kind treatment.

What Societies could Do if well Sustained.

It is common enough to see indignant letters in "The Times" asking why the Society does not do this or that. Do the writers of these letters contribute to the Society's funds? There is no means of defraying the cost of investigation and prosecution except the voluntary subscriptions of those who take an interest in the purpose for which it exists. Every additional guinea given to the Society is so much given to the maintenance of an additional officer, and consequently to the investigation and prosecution of additional cases. But, however large the Society's staff might be, it would still be impossible for it to have officers employed except at what may be called centres of cruelty; and even in these much might go on behind the officer's back. If the public will supply information of acts of cruelty committed under their eyes and within their knowledge, they are to that extent doing the work of an officer. The Society issues forms, setting out the kind of particulars which should be forwarded to them; and it undertakes to make inquiry into every case so brought to its knowledge, and, if sufficient evidence is forthcoming, to prosecute the offender, without expense to the complainant or his witnesses. It often happens, however, that complaints of this kind have to be passed over because those who make them will not appear to substantiate them before a magistrate. Any one who acts in this way is really little better than an accomplice in the cruelty of which he complains. He knows or believes that it has been committed, but he will not take the trifling trouble or undergo the trifling annoyance, of repeating in the witness-box what he has already written to the Society. A great number of additional convictions might be obtained if the public were more active in reporting cases to the Society, and a still wider effect would be produced by the general sense of being under surveillance which would be created in those who have the care of animals. There would be little overt cruelty in the street or village in which an officer of the Society was known to be on duty; and if private persons would be at the pains of noting down all cases of cruelty which pass under their eye, the offenders would come in time to understand that every passer-by might be as good as an officer of the Society for their particular benefit. Again, if the Society were better supplied with money, it would be able to combine its old and its present methods of procedure. It is a decided gain that its officers should now be employed almost exclusively in following up information furnished by private persons; but it would be better still if it were able to employ its existing staff in this manner, and to maintain an additional staff as a patrol in places where acts of cruelty are especially common.—*Animal World.*

All these remarks although written for England, will apply to our societies in the United States.

[Ed.]

THE King of Italy has accepted the honorary presidency of the Italian Society P. C. A., and the Princess Margherita is one of its active members.

WITHOUT compassion for animals the education of our hearts cannot be called complete.

[Contributed.]

Animals Like to be Loved.

If people could only know how delighted the dumb animals are to do anything to please those who love them, their society would be more cultivated, and the indifference to their feelings beyond supplying their wants, now almost universal, would hardly be found above the lowest level of humanity. How common is the remark, "he or she loves to be noticed." They all do, and long to show their attachment to their friends. Do not fear that because you are old, or homely, or ill-dressed, they will dislike you. They are above the artificial disguises so necessary in human intercourse, if we would win respect or esteem, and will know you as you are, not as you appear. Sincere themselves, you would in vain affect a liking for them, and "come here my pretty dog" would make as much impression as "get out!" and be treated with due indifference. They never misunderstand your *sentiments*, so difficult to impress on humans, but to them there is a charm in a soft voice which Byron was not perhaps the first to discover.

Every one must have noticed the impunity with which very young children torture their pets, the cats and kittens, yet these seldom "turn again and rend them"; the sure fate of an adult, who could only *intentionally* thus hurt their feelings. Can we doubt the wondrous intelligence of the mere "brutes made to perish"? See dogs or cats at play, biting and tearing each other, yet only with teeth and claws of cotton, and then witness a real "difficulty." Thomas in the nursery or on the roof! What a change! But it is not only the domesticated animals who recognize our kind feelings, 'tis the same with the lions, tigers, and though last, not least, the elephant in a menagerie. "*Experientia docet.*"

M. B.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Taming Birds.

It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to see the account, which I give below, of my experience with wild birds. I am very sure birds could quite easily be taught to have confidence in us.

While living in the West I tamed two families of birds, known as "chipping birds." They at first picked up the crumbs shaken from the tablecloth. After a few days they would come upon the steps of the cook-room, and at last, they became so very tame, they would come into the house for food for their young, and if they found no one in the room to feed them, they would go into all the rooms, until some one was found. I have known them even to go into the parlor, where five or six guests were seated, without fear, and come directly to my feet. When their young left their nests the parent birds taught them to come into the house also, and they never manifested fear. Sometimes several of them were in at once. This season, we have bluebirds quite tame, having their nest in the verandah. We have a tame chipping-bird, and feed him many times daily. Last evening, at ten o'clock, I was sitting by the table reading, and was much surprised to hear the little fellow singing. He had seen the light shining through the window, and saw me sitting there. I am pleased with your paper; the cause is a noble one.

EAST WHATELY, MASS.

Z. S. H.

Religion in Horses.

Some years ago a horse I owned and drove every day through a toll-gate, always stopped of his own accord at the gate to allow me to pay toll, except on Sundays, when no toll is demanded for going to church. On that day, Bony always went through without stopping. He may have known it was Sunday on account of having his new harness on and seeing the family with their Sunday clothes on; at all events we thought him a religious horse.

H.

LIGHT griefs are loquacious; deep sorrow has no tongue.

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, August, 1874.

"I Dread another Fair."

This exclamation is not uncommon with ladies, but fortunately they add, "but, after all, it is the readiest method of raising money for praiseworthy objects, and it has its advantages aside from the money earned, and *I suppose I shall have to help.*"

This we presume has been lately said about our proposed fair next February, and as the last word is the best word, we shall take courage. Let no lady wait for appointment on the committee, as some weeks may elapse before it can be formed. In the meantime we hope they will work among their friends, and we shall be glad to be apprised of their willingness to do so.

Every one who participated in our last fair will say it was the pleasantest fair ever held in Boston, and if that pleasant impression will induce our friends to endeavor to make the next one equally so, we shall need to present no other incentive. Ladies who have friends with whom they would be glad to be associated in the coming fair, will please make nominations. Doubtless there were some ladies upon our former "General Committee," who felt little interest in the work. There ought to be five or more ladies in every town in the State, who would make active members of this committee.

Shall we have them?

Killing Horses by Agents.

Our agents ought to understand that they have no right to kill horses without consent of owners. Many presume that because it is our business to relieve animals from suffering, *therefore* we can kill an animal if found in a suffering condition. This is an error. No rights of the kind are conferred upon us by statute; but we can say to the owner of a suffering animal, "if you permit him to be subjected to unnecessary suffering we shall prosecute you." This is sometimes said after a conviction, to prevent the necessity of a second arrest, although in some instances we waive prosecution if the owner shows no malicious intent, and is willing to have his animal killed. But we have no authority to *order* the killing.

If an animal is astray and suffering, and the owner is unknown, agents should see that the field-driver takes possession of him, as he is the only person authorized to do so. If the animal continues to suffer, agents can urge immediate action by town authorities, who should have the animal appraised and killed, if found worthless.

So, we repeat, the law confers no special right upon our agents to kill an animal without the owner's consent. This consent, however, is usually easily obtained, to avoid prosecution, when the animal is badly diseased or fatally injured.

California Luck.

The San Francisco Society has received from James Lick a donation of ten thousand dollars, to enable it to carry forward its work. If anybody will give us such a "lick" as that, we will not prosecute him for cruelty, nor consider him deficient in humane education. The wheel of good fortune will yet revolve *this way*, we trust. We are willing to wait, and work while we wait.

Glanders.

This terrible disease is more prevalent at the present time, perhaps, than ever before. We call it "terrible" because it is always fatal to animals afflicted with it, and also to men who become poisoned by contact of its virus with a cut, sore, or bruise, and the death following is a most painful one.

Why is it now so prevalent? Doubtless, in some degree, as a sequence to the epizootic of the last two years. The horses were left in a condition rendering them more susceptible to contagious diseases, and more liable to suffer from unfavorable circumstances. We know that men, in a certain condition of their systems, will take malarious or infectious diseases, when at other times they can be exposed without harm. So we believe that bad ventilation of stables, improper food, or too little of it, overworking, want of care generally, will render a horse liable to glanders or farcy at the present time, when before the epizootic he would have been exempt.

And what is the condition of many of the stables in this State? Is there such an atmosphere within them as any animal ought to breathe? Is it not, in many instances, almost suffocating to men who enter them? What would induce the owners of most horses to sleep one night in the average stall, even if they had a hair mattress under them? Would not the ammonia from the stall, seriously affect the eyes and ears of the sleeper? And yet we keep our horses there, day after day and night after night.

Why should the bedding, soaked and filthy as it often is, be placed under the crib in the morning, compelling the horse to breathe its effluvia all day? How many stalls are used month after month, without being washed out or purified with any disinfectant? Is it strange that horses suffer from "pink-eye, and cough, and glanders"?

It is a question which some people ask, if the epizootic of 1872 was not sent to make us appreciate the value of horses, and the later forms of it to warn us to take better care of them.

We do not propose to attempt to describe glanders or farcy, but only recommend owners who have any suspicion of these diseases, to apply to a good veterinary. If the horse is affected with either of them, he will order the animal killed, and the stall where he has stood to be thoroughly purified by carbolic acid and whitewash, and the harness and everything that has been worn by or used about the horse, to be thoroughly cleansed.

As the disease is both contagious and infectious, if the virus from a glandered horse comes in contact with a cut, sore, or bleeding surface on another horse, or if a horse is confined in the same stable with one having the glanders, the disease is liable to be communicated.

We repeat, that the disease is a dangerous one, and every means should be taken by everybody to prevent its spread, by treating, feeding, and using their horses correctly, by keeping their stables cleanly and with good ventilation, and by immediately killing horses having the disease.

THE attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should be directed to the coal-carts of Boston. Many of the drivers are mere inexperienced lads, who endeavor to make up with the whip what they lack in capacity.—*Transcript.*

Public Watering Troughs.

Copy of our Letter in Boston daily papers.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY P. C. A.,
46 Washington street, Boston, July 22, 1874. }

An article having lately appeared in a suburban paper cautioning the public against the use of public watering troughs, on account of the danger to horses from contagious diseases, we beg to say that we have consulted most of the leading veterinarians in Boston, and we are assured by them that they apprehend no danger from this source, and they would by no means abandon the use of the troughs.

We venture to add that we have made constant efforts for the introduction of these troughs, and see no reason to lessen our endeavors. We should exceedingly regret to have horses deprived of the benefit and enjoyment of these public conveniences through an unnecessary fear.

Parties having possession of facts bearing on this matter, which may be of value to us, will please communicate with

FRANK B. FAY, Secretary.

One of our subscribers (a teamster) brings in \$5.00, the contribution of five teamsters, in response to above article.

If necessary to insure their continuance he says he will raise \$500, which shows the appreciation of men most interested.

Special "Fair" Circular.

It is proposed to have at the "SECOND FAIR FOR OUR DUMB ANIMALS," to take place in February, 1875, a table devoted exclusively to the sale of *Preserves, Pickles and Dried Fruit.*

It is suggested to ladies, friends of the Society, to prepare articles of this character, which may be contributed to this table, as they are not adapted to exhibition on the usual sale tables of a fair.

Many ladies who may not have the opportunity to make Fancy Articles, will be glad to aid in this department, if notified in season.

A record will be kept of the contributions from each town, which will be reported to the Executive Committee.

The following are some of the articles desired, but donations need not be confined to them:—

JELLIES—Red, White, and Black Currant, Grape, Blackberry, Quince, Apple, Barberry, Raspberry, and Crab-apple.

JAM—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Blackberry, Currant, Pine-apple.

MARMALADE—Quince, Crab-apple.

PRESERVES—Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Gooseberries, Crab-apples, Quinces, Pine-apples.

PICKLES—Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Peppers, Onions, Mangoes, Piccalilli.

CANNED Tomatoes, Blueberries, Whortleberries, Pears, Peaches.

DRIED FRUIT of every kind.

Glass or Earthen Jars preferred.

This Circular is sent in advance of that of the Executive Committee, *as the season is passing when some of the preserves must be prepared.*

These articles must be sold at fair market rates, and it is hoped that the quality will be equal to the best, beside having the additional attraction of being "home made."

Further information can be obtained, if desired, at our office.

It is easier to be wise for another than for one's self.

(Proceedings of Internat'l Congress, contin'd from 17th page.)

fore parliament for the better protection of wild birds. The discussion on vivisection had tended to check the operations of physiologists, and the committee had determined to expose all vivisections to public indignation.

We give below a brief sketch of the proceedings on the several days of the congress, which we gather from English papers:

INSTRUCTION.

The debate on the preparation of better books for the young; the best means for effectively employing the press and other agencies for the diffusion of the society's principles; the promotion of those principles in schools, and the subject of rewards, occupied a part of two sessions. On the motion of Rev. P. H. Wolff (Zurich) a proposition was adopted to the effect that it was desirable in all schools that the subject of kindness to animals should form a regular part of instruction, and each country should forward that object in the manner most in harmony with its habits and institutions. On the motion of M. Henri Hymans (Brussels) a resolution to the effect that means should be adopted to take cognizance of kindness to animals among the poor, and especially with regard to cabmen, was passed.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Mr. R. Sawyer (London) read a paper on "Pigeon Shooting Clubs," in which he took occasion to speak in condemnatory terms of the practices of the Hurlingham and Gun Clubs, the latter of which, he said, had been provided with pigeons for destruction at the rate of from fifty to one hundred dozen weekly. He called upon the society to take such action in the matter as would produce the interference of parliament. Herr von Pilgrim said that till the present time no pigeon shooting club had been established in Germany, and if such were to be instituted the law was strong enough on the question to put it down. The following resolution on the subject was adopted, viz:—"That the congress desires to express an opinion that the practice of shooting live animals and birds from traps is most unjustifiable, and contrary to the plain dictates of morality and humanity."

VIVISECTION.

Mr. Arthur de Noe Walker (Florence) read a paper on "Vivisection." The first abuse with reference to this subject, he said, was the incompetency of the experimentalists, mere students of medicine being allowed to practise, when they had neither sufficient skill nor sufficient knowledge for interpreting physiological phenomena. Their experiments were cruel, and often unnecessary. Vivisection should obtain authority from government to operate. The next abuse was the needless practical illustration to classes of the common and known principles of physiology. The third abuse referred to the number of animals yearly slaughtered in physiological laboratories. One Florence vivisector operated upon dogs at the rate of about 700 per year. The ninth volume of the St. Bartholomew Reports showed that one form of operation had been tried on 16 cats, the results obtained on each experiment being the same. One-third of that number would have been sufficient. The vivisector could experiment on the same animal as often as he liked, provided it recovered from the previous operation. Every experimentalist should be required to send in a yearly return of the number of vivisections, and the results obtained in each case. At present the vivisector could do what he liked in hospitals, without fear of the law. There should be inspection. An appeal should be made to parliament for a short act to restrain the unbounded freedom of operators in this direction. Colonel Higgins (London) read a letter from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, protesting against torturing animals under any pretext. M. Bourguin said that in the Paris veterinary schools it was not allowed to experiment upon horses more than a certain number of times. In the college, public vivisections had been prohibited. Dr. Mouat (Calcutta), while condemning needless vivisections would only go the length of controlling the actions of operators, in consideration of the mighty effects upon the sciences of medicine and surgery that were due to the operations of physiologists. Mr. B. Cartledge (Sheffield) asked that the congress should enter its decided protest against continental veterinary schools teaching their students the performance of operations on living animals instead of the dead, upon which they could be as well tried. Dr. Richardson said that unless they wished to relegate the science of physiology back to the dark places whence it sprang, experiments on animals would have to be continued. He referred to the beneficial influences on humankind from the operations of experimentalists. Mr. John Colman said the opinion of the committee of the Royal Society was that the law as it stood was sufficient to meet any case of cruelty and the society was prepared to prosecute any person who should commit an act of such cruelty, upon the procurement of evidence. No experimenter in London dared come openly and perform his experiments. The leading physiologists were afraid of the action the society was taking. He would make this challenge openly in the name of the committee of the society—that he was prepared at any time any experimentalist would give him an opportunity to be present with a competent person for the purpose of watching the conduct of the operator. If they conceived that an act had been performed which came within the present law

(Continued on 24th page.)

Our Agents.

We have sent to all boards of selectmen, town clerks and postmasters, in the State, a copy of our July paper, containing a list of our agents; also a copy of the statute covering cruelty to animals, and a circular concerning our proposed fair. Thus we apprise public officials everywhere what the law is, who are ready to enforce it, and the need of means to continue our work.

If our agents in any of these towns fail to exhibit an interest in the matter, we hope to be apprised of it. There is an opportunity for more or less action in every town in the State, and we do not wish to have the opportunity lost.

How is it about Sparrows?

Some people represent that sparrows are quarrelsome and drive off bluebirds, robins and other similar birds, that they eat the blossoms of pear-trees and grape-vines, and are not as valuable as worm-destroyers as has been represented.

Will some of our country friends who have sparrows in their grounds write us and tell their experience with these birds?

We want to do justice to all animals, and if sparrows have been unjustly assailed we wish to volunteer in their defence.

Let us have an answer for our next paper.

Our Act of Incorporation.

As frequent inquiries have been made for our act of incorporation, and as it has not been published for six years, we give it below:

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. AN ACT to incorporate the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. William Gray, Samuel G. Howe Geo. T. Angell, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of *The Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals*, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in all general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force relating to such corporations, with authority to hold real and personal estate, for the purposes of the corporation, not exceeding in amount one hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 19, 1868.
Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, March 20, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEO. O. BRASTOW, *President*.

MARCH 23, 1868.

Approved.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, }
Boston, March 23, 1868. }

A true copy.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TO KEEP OFF FLIES.—Put two handfuls of walnut leaves in two quarts of cold water. Let them infuse over night. Next morning boil the water and leaves fifteen minutes. When cold, bathe the sensitive parts of the horse with the liquid before going out of the stable.

FEATHERS IN HATS.—Rev. Canon Cooper (Bristol) condemns the practice common among ladies of wearing the feathers of the grebe upon their hats and bonnets; because, in order to the obtaining of them, the birds had to be skinned alive.

CASES INVESTIGATED

BY BOSTON AGENTS IN JULY.

Whole number of complaints, 107, viz.: Overworking, 4; overloading, 1; overdriving, 5; beating, 5; driving when lame and galled, 26; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 5; torturing, 10; driving when diseased, 12; cruelty in transportation, 4; abandoning, 2; defective streets, 1; general cruelty, 32. Remedied without prosecution, 65; not substantiated, 30; not found, 3; under investigation, 19; prosecuted, 9; convicted, 5; pending, 3.

Animals killed, 25; temporarily taken from work, 24.

FINES.

From Justices' Court.—Rockport, \$5; Medford (2 cases), \$10; Williamstown, \$10; Amherst (2 cases), \$10; Woburn (paid at H. of C.), \$75.

District Courts.—First District, S. Middlesex, \$35; Central Berkshire, \$5.

Police Courts.—Gloucester, \$15; Cambridge, \$5; Lawrence, \$5; Lowell (3 cases), \$15; Lynn (2 cases), \$15; Somerville (paid at H. of C.), \$50.

Municipal Court, Boston.—\$40; paid at Jail (3 cases), \$15. Superior Court, Suffolk County.—\$10.

RECEIPTS BY THE SOCIETY LAST MONTH.

[All sums of money received by the Society during the past month appear in this column, with the names, so far as known, of the persons giving or paying the same. If remittances or payments to us or our agents are not acknowledged in this column, parties will please notify the Secretary at once; in which case they will be acknowledged in the next paper. Donors are requested to send names or initials with their donations.]

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Mrs. Lucinda S. Hall, \$50; Mrs. Wm. Rose Nimmons, \$50; J. W. Field, \$20.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

O. F. Stebbins, George Fera, Friend, Donation from Five Teamsters.

Sarah S. Gardner and Friend, \$4; Wm. F. Roundy, \$3; C. L. Howland, \$2; "Steele," \$2; J. E. Peaseley, \$1; F. Bennett, \$1; Cincinnati Society, \$5; Bangor Society, \$1; John M. Crapo, \$6; "Pine Farm," \$5; Chas. Green, Jr., \$2; Maria Murdock, \$2.

SUBSCRIBERS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. Alfred L. Curtis, H. T. McClearn, E. C. Cassell, L. L. Curtis, N. D. Blake, Jr., Hobart Allan, C. F. Wyman, Mrs. I. I. Monell, A. M. Amory, Chas. D. Swain, W. B. Brown, L. Hatfield, Theo. D. Weld, F. Grover, Mrs. W. S. Rand, John G. Tappan, Josiah L. Tappan, Rice, Kendall & Co., George Kinney, Wm. D. Prouty, W. P. Wiggin, Sarah S. Gardner, Robert Davis, Mrs. I. L. Angie, James B. Dow, Mrs. James B. Dow, Francis Balch, F. E. Day, Benj. L. Stetson, Stephen W. Collins, Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson, Lewis Slack.

CONCORD, N. H., has organized a society, of which we will give a list of officers next month.

OMAHA is moving to organize a kindred society in that city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE amended her law during the last session of the legislature, but we have not learned the particulars.

THE hydrophobia excitement seems to be dying out in New York, and happily has not extended to Boston.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS gave a Garden-party to the delegates to the late International Congress, of which we have a description in type for next paper. The Bishop of Manchester preached a sermon before the delegates, of which we have received a brief sketch.

"SHAKESPEARE: His Religious and Moral Sentiments," is the title of a little book lately sent us by its compiler, H. F. Goodson, Birmingham, England. The book is made up of brief selections from Shakespeare's works, designed to answer the question, "Was Shakespeare a religious man?"

In his preface the compiler says: "If it be true, man's bearing towards the dumb creation be taken as a sign of reverence for God, then was Shakespeare essentially a religious man, for throughout his works there runs a vein of kindness to animals, unmistakable."

We cordially commend this work to the favor of our readers.

Children's Department.

[Selected from *Children's Friend*, a Child's Magazine, published by S. W. Partridge & Co., London.]

Elephant and Child.

A troop of elephants were accustomed to pass a green-stall on their way to water. The woman who kept the stall took a fancy to one of the elephants, and frequently regaled her favorite with refuse greens and fruit, which produced a corresponding attachment on the part of the elephant towards the woman. One day the group of elephants unfortunately overturned the poor woman's stall, and, in her haste to preserve her goods, she forgot her little son, who was in danger of being trampled to death. The favorite elephant perceived the child's danger, and taking him up gently with his trunk, carefully placed him on the roof of a shed close at hand.—*Palmer's Anecdotes of Elephants.*

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

Carlo's Friendship.

BY MRS. L. S. GOODWIN.

Mr. John Stevens, one of our neighbors when I was a child, owned a dog which was regarded by all with a kind of sorrowful reverence. Too old for service, he was tended, caressed and *amused*, as if he were an invalid child. His history shows how well he had earned the position.

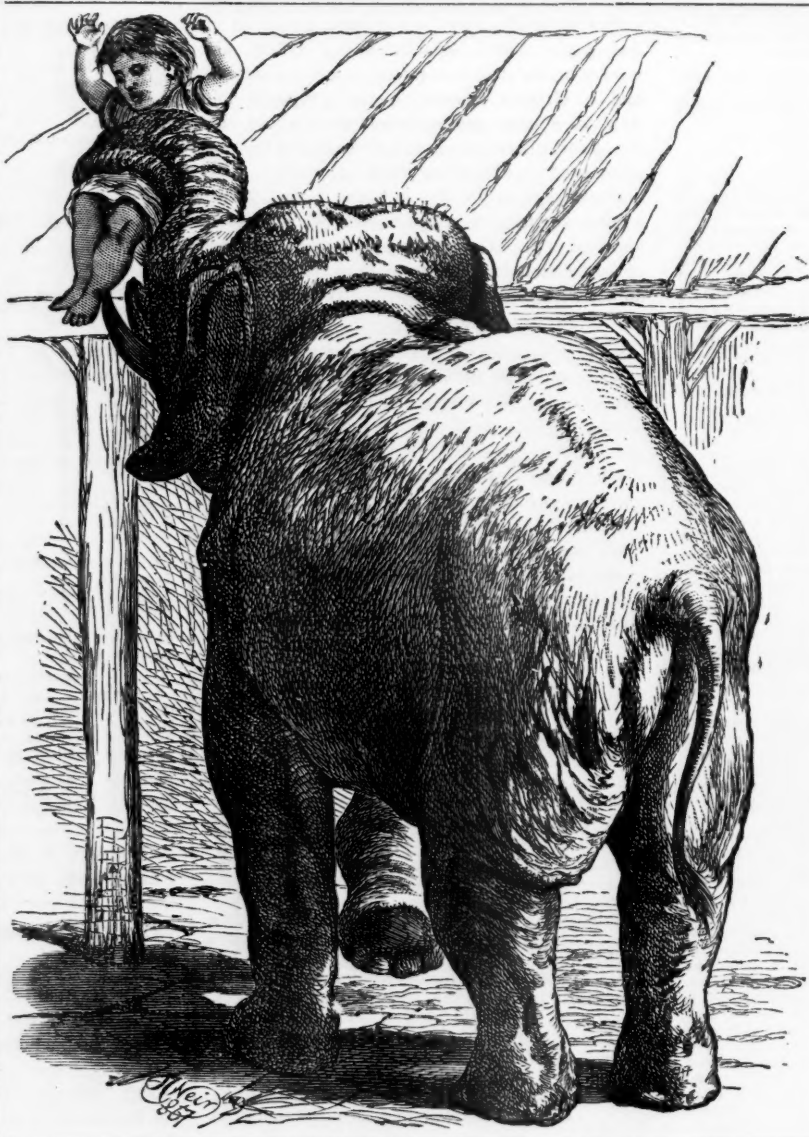
He was presented when a puppy to Edwin, one of the older children of the family, then about six years old. The little boy saw only one birthday more. His death was under the following painful circumstances.

Mr. Stevens was making sugar in the maple woods; Edwin was sent one day to carry his father's dinner. His mother followed the boy and his inseparable companion, the dog, to the door, there stooping to kiss the merry little fellow and arrange the comforter about his neck, inquiring whether he was sure he knew the way. "O yes," was the reply; "had he not been to the sugar place ever so many times this spring?" But a sudden foreboding had seized the mother's heart. Calling the dog by name to gain his attention, she charged him impressively to keep to his master and not to quit him on any account. The intelligent brute looked straight into her eyes, wagged his tail and pressed close to his young master's side, in token of understanding and fidelity.

They crossed the field and entered the forest. The snow had melted; the path he had only to follow on previous occasions could not be connectedly traced; the child must have soon lost it, and the more he sought the way the farther and more fatally he wandered.

Nothing of this was known until nightfall, when Mr. Stevens reached home alone, not having seen his little son. We can imagine the agony of that night. The solemn, naked woods echoed the name of a lost darling, and, save the mocking owl, there was no sound besides. By daybreak all the men of the sparse neighborhood had been aroused and

ELEPHANT AND CHILD.



assembled. The search that then commenced was continued three days and into the fourth, when at last, stretched beside a log—a long distance off for little feet to have travelled—they found the corpse of the child, with a dark, moaning object, the hardly living dog, keeping guard.

Carlo never forgot this to his dying day. Whenever, in the years that followed, Edwin's name was spoken in his presence, all strength seemed to depart from him; he would drop where he stood, uttering the piteous whine with which, at delivering up the body of his beloved young master, he had striven to recite the story known only to himself and God.

A QUESTION FOR BOYS.—Suppose you were standing at the foot of a tree, and that a squirrel was up the tree on the opposite side of it from you; then suppose you start, walking around the tree, the squirrel starting at the same time, going around on the body of the tree, keeping all the time on the opposite side of the tree from you. The question is, Would you in going around the tree one or more times go around the squirrel or not?—*Corr. Hearth and Home.*

How the Dog had his Likeness taken.

Cæsar was a fine Newfoundland dog of great intelligence, owned by Mrs. C. A. Richardson, of Lowell. One morning she took the dog, with some of the children of her family, to a daguerreotype-room, with the view of having a picture taken of the group.

For nearly an hour Mrs. R. tried to place Cæsar in a posture suitable for the purpose of getting a likeness; but, when she thought he was all right, he would slowly get up, shake his huge body, and, of course, spoil the picture.

Annoyed at his conduct, Mrs. R. opened the door, and, in a stern voice, said to Cæsar, "Go home, sir! You have displeased me very much; you shall not stay with us any longer." Hereupon Cæsar slunk away with a crestfallen look; and Mrs. R. made no further attempt to put him in the picture. But the next day, much to her surprise, Cæsar came home with a box tied round his neck. What could it mean? He seemed to be greatly pleased, and wagged his tail expressively, while waiting for the opening of the box.

His mistress was still more surprised when she found that it contained a fine daguerreotype of Cæsar himself.

At her earliest convenience she called on the daguerreotypist, to inquire how he had succeeded in enticing the dog into his room, and keeping him quiet. He said that, on the morning following the failure, he heard a noise in the entry as if some one was thumping on the door.

On opening it, he found Cæsar standing there, with wistful and eager face. He tried to drive him away; but the dog insisted on entering; then walked to the old place

directly in front of the instrument, and sat quietly down as much as to say, "Now, sir, I am ready to make amends for my undignified behavior of yesterday."

Seeing at once what the dog wanted, he took the hint, placed his instrument aright, and the result was a very fine picture.

As soon as he saw that the artist had done with him, Cæsar rose and stretched himself, with the satisfaction of one who had wiped out a disgrace by making reparation. He then waited for the daguerreotype, which was tied around his neck, and he trotted home with it to his mistress.

—UNCLE CHARLES, in *Nursery*.

A DOG'S GRIEF.—My father had a dog who took care of sheep and cows in the pasture for years.

My brother went to pay a visit to his grandmother a few miles away, and while there was taken sick and died. The dog went to see him every day, and would steal up stairs into his room, and when driven out would sit and cry for him. After my brother's death, he would revisit the place once a week, until some one beat him, and he came home scarcely able to walk, and soon after died.

Oh, that all people would be as kind to animals as the animals are to them.

W. S.

The Worm Family and the Sparrow Family.

I can't begin to tell you how many kinds of houses there were, but any way, they were all ready when the strangers arrived and were let loose in the city to find homes for themselves. Of course they found the snug houses at once, and bushels of food every way they turned, so they settled themselves without further trouble, furnished the houses—principally with bedding—and began to raise their families.

Everybody was delighted, unless it was the Worm family. I don't suppose they liked it very well, because they didn't have so easy a time as before. If Mamma Worm showed her green head out of doors she was apt to be snapped up in a hard little bill, and stuffed down the throat of a hungry little baby, and, naturally, she didn't enjoy it.

But their good time was past. Their lively little enemies soon had big families of hungry children, and the children grew up and were able to hunt for themselves, and then they raised families for themselves. And when the weather grew cold, and the Worm family were all snugly asleep in their cosy little hid-away houses, the people scattered food out the doors and windows for the Sparrow family, so that they would not get hungry and home-sick, and go away. And when spring came, and the Worm family came out as good as new, prepared to have a nice time, as their forefathers had done, there were their enemies all ready for them. They were snapped and disposed of by the hundreds, and thousands, and millions. Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow had very little trouble about their marketing, I can tell you. All they had to do was to hop around in their own tree, and help themselves.

But after a few years of this sort of thing, the worms got discouraged—or else eaten up—and there wasn't one to be seen. But the sparrows grew thicker and tamer, for no one was allowed to kill one. And the trees came out beautiful and green as of old, and the whole big city feels very grateful to the pretty little Worm Hunters from England.

Now the whole city is full of them. They fly about the streets, among the omnibuses and wagons of Broadway, picking up food from under the feet of the horses, coming down in the depots and ferry-houses to hunt up any stray bit of something to eat, and visiting every door-step and back-yard for crumbs.

They don't care a bit for the country and the woods, not they; they are sociable little fellows, and like to live among men, and all they ask is a retired home in some city tree, and plenty of food for their babies. Oh, yes! and a morning bath.—*Christian Union.*

A FEW days since, while Mr. U. C. Enderly of Napanoch was engaged in transacting some business in this village, his horse was left tied under John Edmond's shed. Remaining with the horse was Mr. Enderly's well-known coach-dog, which, during his master's absence, laid in the sleigh. After a time the horse became untied, and started from the shed. The dog immediately commenced pawing the blanket and robe which covered the lines on the front of the sleigh; but before he could remove them the horse had got as far as the Centre-street iron bridge, when the lines dropped to the ground. On seeing this the dog jumped after them, caught them in his mouth, reined the horse to a standstill, and held the lines until aid came, when he resigned them with a friendly wag of his tail to a stranger, whom he would not have allowed, under any other circumstances, to have approached his master's property.—*Ellenville (N. Y.) Press.*

It is easy to quote from the Hebrew Scriptures texts which recommend the kind treatment of animals. They are not numerous, but they are decisive. In the Christian books nothing very definite may be found, yet inferentially the duty of gentleness and mercy to animals is contained beyond a doubt in numerous precepts and principles.

TO THE CUCKOO.

O blithe new comer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice;
O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear,
From hill to hill it seems to pass,
At once far off, and near.

Though babbling only to the vale,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome, darling of the spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird, but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery.

The same whom in my school-boy days
I listened to; that cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, in tree, and sky.

To seek thee, did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love,
Still longed for, never seen.

And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen till I do beget
That golden time again.

O blessed bird! the earth we pace
Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, fairy place:
That is fit home for thee.

—Wordsworth.

Horses Suffer by Bad Roads.

We are all grumbling about our roads, and our surveyors. The roads are miserable, and our system of making and repairing them is miserable too, but we do not realize how much we are losing by continuing to use them in their present condition. The annual expense for wear and tear of horses, carriages and harnesses is enormous, but the loss from carrying only half the load we might on smooth, hard and level roads, is very much greater. Supposing a horse can pull on a level road 1,000 pounds, on a road rising one foot to the hundred, he could pull but 900 pounds. If it rises two feet in a hundred 810 pounds, two and a half feet 720 pounds, four feet 520 pounds, five feet 400 pounds, and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred, he could pull but 250 pounds, or only one-quarter the load he could draw on a level road. Then, again, the condition of a road, whether hard and smooth, or soft and uneven, has much to do with the amount a team can draw over it. Experiments made by Morin show that a load of 9,000 pounds, will require a tractive force of 1,000 pounds to move it over a firm, gravel road, newly repaired. On best kind of gravel road, 310 pounds. On broken stone road in good condition, 166½ pounds; on a good pavement, 138½ pounds. According to the above calculations, in the first case it would require eight horses to do the work which one could do in the latter case. So if both roads were level, and we have 200 bushels of potatoes to carry to market, we could draw them on the best paved road with one horse, while on the newly repaired gravel road we should need eight horses, and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred we should require thirty-two horses to draw the same load.—*N. E. Farmer.*

How few of our teamsters realize the difference; Most of them seem to consider that a "load is a load," no matter how bad the going or how steep the hill. Ed.

*STABLE AND FARM**A New Horse Disease—Pink-Eye.*

Stable-keepers are again alarmed by a contagious horse disease which appeared in some of the sale stables last winter and has since been spreading at the South End and in Roxbury. The symptoms are a loss of appetite and weakness, followed by slight cough and discharges from one or both eyes, and from one or both nostrils. Sometimes the case ends here and disappears in a few days. Then again it manifests itself by a sudden closing of one or both eyes, or severe swelling of the legs, or sore and ulcerated throat, or with an eruption all over the body similar to the hives in a human being. The horse becomes dumpy and shows a strong disinclination to move. These symptoms all yield readily to proper treatment, and as the symptoms vary so exceedingly, no specific remedy can be laid down. A fatal result is rare, yet at the present writing there are over one hundred horses at the Highlands that are afflicted with the disease, which is increasing. It lasts from three to ten days. A veterinary surgeon says that all animals troubled with the disease should be kept to themselves and particular attention given to proper ventilation and cleanliness, as experience has shown that in the cleanest and best ventilated stable the illness has shown itself in its mildest form; yet these have not been exempt from the disease, as it has manifested itself in pastures outside the city limits.—*Advertiser.*

Watering Horses after Meals.

It is the practice with many horsemen to give their horses no water until after they have eaten their allowance of food. Concerning this practice a veterinarian writes: "A full drink of water immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When water is drunk by them the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in the stomachs. In passing through the stomach, however, the water carries considerable quantities of the contents to where it lodges in the intestines. If, then, the food of horses' stomachs is washed out before it is digested, no nourishment will be derived from the feed. In Edinburgh some old horses were fed with split peas, and then supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all."

Mr. Cassie is quite correct in the views set forth regarding the injurious effects of large quantities of water swallowed immediately after eating. A small quantity of fluid swallowed along with, or immediately after, dry food, beneficially softens it and assists in its subdivision and digestion. An inordinate supply of water, or of watery fluid, on the other hand, proves injurious. It dilutes unduly the digestive secretions; it mechanically carries onward the imperfectly digested food, and thus interferes with the proper functions of the canal and excites indigestion and diarrhoea. These untoward effects are especially apt to occur where horses freely fed and too liberally watered are shortly put to tolerably quick work. There is no more infallible method of producing colic, diarrhoea and inflammation of the bowels. The horse is not peculiar in this effect; dogs, and even their masters, similarly suffer from copious draughts of water immediately after eating much solid food.

In Canada, this summer, a pony was driven on a wager eighty-one miles in eleven hours and twenty minutes in one continuous straight heat. And yet they say there is no cruelty on race-courses!

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they might depend upon it that he would be prosecuted. Mr. W. Hutton proposed, "That painful experiments on living animals, if not already illegal, should be forbidden by law except under license and precautions for publicity, and that no experiments on living animals should be permitted except under the same precautions." The proposition was unanimously adopted.

TRANSPORTATION.

Dr. Sondermann (Darmstadt) drew attention to the fact that animals hunted in the forest were not generally killed by bullet or shot. Especially was this the case where the huntsman was an unskilful marksman. Death was generally brought about by cutting the marrow with a knife. Frequently there was no bleeding, or very little, and it required hours for the suffering animals to pass from life to death. Professor Eckers (Riga) said animals that had been wounded or otherwise injured during transport did not yield wholesome meat. In proof of this he remarked that in consequence of an abrasion of the skin air penetrated the wound, and led to corruption and unwholesomeness in the flesh. He mentioned a case where, out of 600 persons who had eaten veal, the flesh having been injured in the manner described, 500 fell ill from typhus fever, and a good many died. Therefore it was necessary, in order to obtain a superior quality of meat, that the animals should be treated with kindness, and everything that might injure their skin avoided. M. Bourguin mentioned that if hay or straw were provided for cattle during a journey they would lie down; if fodder were not provided they would remain on their feet, and probably be injured. Mr. George Fleming (Chatham) said his experiences went to prove that cattle would feed and drink during voyages by water or journeys by rail. A change in diet might, however, be a cause why, in some cases, the animals would not feed. M. Bourguin contended that in transit extending over a few days animals would not take nourishment, but if the journey lasted a week or fortnight they might in that case eat and drink, being forced by hunger. Herr Franz Elsinger (Vienna) said the question was not only important as it regarded the quality of meat, but also to prevent the spread of diseases among animals. An Austrian engineer had invented an arrangement, by means of which any ordinary wagon could be converted into a suitable cattle or horse truck. Mr. Hoffett (Lyons) said the regulations with regard to the transport of cattle, asked in vain elsewhere, had been granted to them, with regard to calves. Captain Colquhoun (Perth) moved that the congress should petition the British and various other governments, to forbid the use of all sticks, touchers, or other weapons, to drivers, except those issued, branded and stamped by the proper authorities. He referred to the brutal treatment often practised by inhuman drovers upon cattle. Dr. Sondermann said one of the most degrading and disgusting practices in the transport of cattle, and which prevailed in most countries in Europe, was the tying up of small animals, referred to by Dr. Wolff. He had known fowls actually to eat each other on a voyage, from want of food. While they could not demand from railway companies separate carriages for cattle, they might ask that the trucks should be well ventilated. In Switzerland the carriages were wired at the top, thus preventing the entrance of sparks from the engine, allowing the animals plenty of air, and enabling hay to be placed for their use. Special cattle trains should be run, and not shunted at any stations. M. von Manen (the Hague), asked the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to interfere with the cruelties practised upon the cattle transported in thousands by the Dutch boats to England, they being ill-treated and kept without food. He would call upon the congress to use its influence in Holland, which had no law to prevent cruelty to animals. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, called attention to the ill-usage suffered by the oxen and bulls that drew supplies to the interior of Ceylon. He had often seen these bleeding upon their backs, owing to the abrasion of a log of wood placed there for the purposes of harness, while they they are dragging along heavy loads.

Colonel Higgins (London) said they hoped before the close of the year to have such a model of a cattle transportation truck as would meet all the requirements of the case. Mr. C. H. Torr (Nottingham) said the law requiring railways to provide water for animals was practically a dead letter. It was asked by a delegate whether it could not be made obligatory on railway companies to water cattle in transit on their lines, the law passed lately being a dead letter. The companies were responsible for injury done to other goods while under their care; why not make the law still more stringent as regards live stock? Could anything be suggested for making the present law more effectual? The Right Rev. Chairman said the existing law, if enforced, afforded sufficient protection.

SLAUGHTERING.

M. Guidre-Malherbe read a paper upon the abattoirs in Paris, and the improvements introduced there since last year. The abattoirs had become exceedingly extensive, seventy-five acres being devoted for their accommodation. There were railways specially for the transportation of pigs, and several improved constructions for the slaughtering of animals. Some of the large establishments would hold 4,000 pigs, 2,500 calves, 2,300 sheep, and 4,500 oxen. The cattle were no longer driven through the streets fol-

lowed by men who were called "touchers," but who not only "touched" but often flogged the animals.

Mr. George Fleming, R. E. (Chatham), explained the principle of the latest invention in the construction of hammers for the slaughtering of animals, and M. Guidre-Malherbe the method of M. Bruneau. The latter would place a mask upon the head of the animal, in an interstice of which is a hollow punch, which, when driven into the skull of the animal by means of a mallet, usually at once caused death.

A paper by Dr. Hamilton (Liverpool) upon "The sufferings of animals in slaughter-houses arising out of fear," was read. After referring to instances of suffering and affliction undergone by animals, which came under the writer's notice, it stated that they possessed four at least of the senses developed in a high degree, namely, taste, sight, hearing and smell. Animals were often observed to pause, and, as it were, consider before they took a certain step. Those who were unaware of the sufferings of animals in slaughter-houses could not fully realize the amount of mental distress which they appeared to undergo. A right understanding of this principle would do much to alleviate the present cruelty by rendering people more humane in their treatment to cattle.

A discussion took place upon the resolutions proposed on the preceding day—viz., that proposed by Mr. Mathieson (Glasgow): "That this congress invite the various delegates to take the proper means of bringing the subject of the slaughtering of animals before their respective governments, and that delegates from societies in this country be requested to communicate with their several members of parliament and local authorities with the object of praying the legislature for a royal commission of inquiry into the whole question;" and that proposed by Dr. Sondermann (Darmstadt): "That the best method of slaughtering animals, as far as our knowledge extends at present, consists in the production of complete insensibility by shattering or concussion of the brain, after which death is brought about by bleeding."

Mr. Wilkins (St. Petersburg), said he had observed where Bruneau's method was tried that the animal smelling the blood on the mask would not go forward until driven by a dog. He thought attention should be paid to the construction of abattoirs, and that the various governments should come to some arrangement on the question. He subsequently asked for an instruction on the best manner of slaying dogs, which were sometimes cruelly killed in Russia.

Signor G. Comandi (Florence) called attention to the cruel way in which fowls are treated. In Italy there were often left with their feet tied together for hours in the market, and then plucked alive. It was highly necessary that the congress should name a select committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. F. D. Mocatta (London) said that those who slaughtered animals should have some sort of a diploma to prove that they were capable for their office.

LAWS.

Mr. John Colam, secretary, addressed the congress on "The Advantages of Penal Laws to Prevent Cruelty." As an example of what might be expected upon the passing of penal laws with reference to cruelty to animals he instanced the effect upon public morals which had followed the passing of penal laws with regard to cock-fighting. In some places on the continent the laws for the protection of animals extended only to domestic animals, and to acts of cruelty done in public. Hence, these laws might well be called acts for the protection of public morals. The societies established in the United States, although the youngest, had yet, by their energy, succeeded in doing more for the protection of animals than any other. He called upon the home delegates to combine for the purpose of extending and improving the British law in the direction to which he had alluded, the continental deputies to endeavor to perfect their own statutes by making cruelty as wicked, and as illegal when performed in private as in public, and all to take pattern by the American Societies, and endeavor to prevail on the legislature to assimilate the laws on this subject in the various countries represented, to the United States laws. Mr. Hoffett (Lyons), said that in Paris and Lyons, if an officer belonging to an animal protection society showed his ticket of membership to a policeman, and requested him to follow to any place, he was obliged to do so. Mr. H. S. Hay (Edinburgh), remarked that policemen in Edinburgh were, in addition to the Municipal Act, furnished with the law relating to cruelty to animals; but, he was sorry to say, it did not affect them much. M. Van Manen (the Hague), in an eloquent speech, insisted upon the necessity of giving to Holland a law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It had been often promised, but the promise had never been kept. He begged to move that the congress should send in an official application to the Dutch legislative government, begging it to give as soon as possible a law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Signor Comandi (Florence), said so long as it was uncertain whether cruelty to animals was a crime or a misdemeanor it would be impossible to have much improvement in Italy. He proposed that the executive committee of the congress should be charged to ascertain from the most eminent legal opinions whether the ill-treatment of animals be a penal offence or a misdemeanor, and as regards Italy that they should represent in the most forcible manner to the government of his Italian majesty the advisability of supporting the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. M. Shakoor (Cairo), said that in

Egypt they had no laws for the protection of animals. Although the Mahommedans were not naturally cruel, yet the want of education made them often show little mercy. This was particularly observable in their treatment of the donkeys, where the hope of gain outweighed with the ignorant peasants every other consideration. If a letter were addressed to the Khedive from the Royal Society, he was sure it would receive every consideration and be productive of good results. The following resolution, as embodying the various points mentioned by the several speakers, was adopted, namely:—"That this congress, recognizing the claims of animals as well as the rights of man, and believing that in order to maintain such claims, it is necessary to enact penal laws, respectfully invites the governments of the different countries here represented to take into their consideration the enactment of comprehensive and effective statutes in their respective countries for the prevention of cruelties to animals."

OTHER SUBJECTS.

With reference to birds of passage, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this congress is of opinion that birds of passage should be protected by all possible means from cruelty and destruction." The subject of the shoeing of horses called forth the following resolution:—"That the most earnest and intelligent attention should be given to the shoeing of horses in order to promote their welfare, and that all farriers should pass some examination before being permitted to shoe horses." On drinking troughs it was proposed and adopted:—"That drinking troughs for animals are very desirable, and should be erected on all possible occasions." The two following resolutions were then passed:—"That the attention of the congress be directed to the best means of providing good pavements for animals;" and, "That it is desirable that correct information should be disseminated with regard to rabies and the use of muzzles."

A series of votes of thanks was then passed, among which was the following one to the Queen:—"That this congress beg to express their hearty acknowledgments to her Majesty the Queen for the noble encouragement which she offered to the cause of humanity by the letter which she caused to be addressed to the public meeting of the Royal Society in the Albert Hall."

NEXT CONGRESS.

It was decided to hold the seventh international congress in Frankfort, after which the sixth meeting of the congress terminated.

A SMALL bird made his appearance some time since at a residence in New Cumberland, and since then its conduct has been both pleasing and cheerful. It will come to the window of the room in which the family are seated, and perching on the sill will make a noise, as if desiring to attract attention. If the family retire to another room, the bird immediately follows and goes through the same manoeuvres. On hoisting the window to admit the little visitor, it will at once fly away, to return as soon as it is again closed. This is kept up every day, and is certainly somewhat singular.

Common Events.

Make common events serve a holy purpose. Of old times Michael Angelo took his copies from the persons in the streets, and wrought them out on the walls of the Vatican, changing a beggar into a giant, and an ordinary woman who bore a basket of flowers on her arms into an angel, and the beggar and flower-girl stand there now in their lustrous beauty, speaking, to eyes that wander from every side of the great world. The rock slumbered in the mountain, and he reached his hands out and took it and gathered the stones from the field about him, and built them into that awful pile which, covering acres on the ground, reaches up its mighty dome toward heaven, constraining the mob of the city to bow their foreheads and to vow great prayers to God. So, my brothers and my sisters, out of the common events of life, out of the passions put by God in your hearts, you may paint on the walls of your life the fairest figures, angels and prophets. Out of the common stones of your daily work you may build yourself a temple which shall shelter your head from all harm and bring down on you the inspiration of God.—Theodore Parker.

FRIENDS are discovered rather than made; there are people who are in their own nature friends, only they don't know each other; but certain things, like poetry, music and paintings, are like the Freemasons' sign—they reveal the initiated to each other.—Mrs. Stowe.

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